



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Advocate of Peace.

VOL. LXXVI.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY, 1914.

No. 1

THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY,
FOUNDED IN MAY, 1828, .
PUBLISHERS.
COLORADO BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
CABLE ADDRESS—"AMPAX, WASHINGTON."

MONTHLY, EXCEPT SEPTEMBER. ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.
Entered as Second-Class Matter June 1, 1911, at the Post Office at
Washington, D. C., under the Act of July 16, 1894.

Make all checks payable to the American Peace Society. To per-
sonal checks on Western and Southern banks add ten cts. for collecting

CONTENTS	
	Page
EDITORIALS	1-4
The Year's Outlook—The Nobel Peace Prize—Significance of the Hensley Resolution.	
EDITORIAL NOTES	4-6
President's International Standard—Dr. Richet Honored— British Protests against Conscription—The Year 1915— Canadian Society of New York—Mr. Taft on Monroe Doc- trine.	
AMONG THE PEACE ORGANIZATIONS	6-7
BRIEF PEACE NOTES	7-8
FIELD DEPARTMENT NOTES	8-10
New England Department—Pacific Coast Department—Cen- tral West Department—New York Department.	
GENERAL ARTICLES :	
Report of Preparatory Committee on Third Hague Confer- ence	10-11
Meeting of the Directors of American Peace Society	11
Picture-makers and War-makers. Wm. C. Allen	12-13
International Organization of Communications to the Press. Lucien Le Foyer	14-15
The Peace Movement and the Press. Alfred H. Fried	16-17
Armaments—Calling a Halt	18
BOOK NOTICES	18-19
PEACE TOPICS IN MAGAZINES	19-20
BRANCHES OF THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY	21
PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY	23-24

The Year's Outlook.

The past has been a great year. Great peace mes-
sages have been declared. A great temple of justice
has been reared to the concord of humanity. Great
expectations have been evoked among the people of
all lands. Statesmen have declared that the wither-
ing blight of militarism cannot much longer be en-
dured, and numberless proposals have been made
looking to practical solutions of this question of
questions.

What shall be done? What shall the coming year
bring forth? Everybody is inquiring—anxiously
and feverishly inquiring—most of all the multitudes
of men and women of the heavily-burdened laboring
classes.

If only two things could be accomplished within
the year, there is reason to believe that the great task

would be well on the way to practical completion.
These two things are: First, a "naval holiday" for a
year, as suggested by Lord Winston Churchill, for
Great Britain and Germany; and, second, a perma-
nent arrest of the growth of the American navy.

The "naval holiday" for a year ought easily to be
brought about for all the important naval powers,
notwithstanding the apparent determination of Ger-
many not to listen to such a friendly challenge.
The extraordinary vote of Congress on the Hensley
resolution, on December 8, is a striking revelation
of the feeling of the people of our time on the sub-
ject. If a friendly Commission of Congress were to
be created to send to the Parliaments of the impor-
tant powers of Europe to lay the subject before
them, it seems almost certain that these powers
would hasten to avail themselves of the opportunity
to escape from their present ruinous and perilous
situation. If such a "naval holiday" should thus
be created for a single year, in co-operation with the
important nations of the world, one can hardly im-
agine that these powers could ever again return to
the increase of their already gigantic naval burdens.
It ought to be tried.

The permanent arrest of the increase of the Amer-
ican navy is already all but accomplished. For two
years, only a single new warship annually—just
enough to replace a worn-out one—has been ordered
by Congress. If the present Congress will, as seems
certain, refuse to provide for two new Dreadnoughts,
as just recommended by the Secretary of the Navy,
naval increase will almost certainly be at an end.
Such an example on the part of the United States
would quickly be followed by other powers, and
within a few years increase of naval armaments
would cease. The powerful trend of the world is in
that direction.

The year 1914 ought also to see accomplished the
repeal of the law exempting American coastwise
ships from the payment of tolls in the Panama
Canal. This great international waterway should be
in all respects open on equal terms to the ships of all
nations, and no fortifications should be allowed to
impede free passage.